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*Die Gewerkschaftsbewegung.* Darstellung der gewerkschaftlichen Organisation der Arbeiter und der Arbeitgeber aller Länder. Von W. KULEMANN. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1900. — xxii, 730 pp.

In the present work, as in some eight previous publications, Herr Kulemann writes, not as a specialist in economics, but as a lawyer who has for some time pursued studies in that field, more especially in connection with labor problems, as an avocation. His writings betray the practical mind, bent not so much upon theoretic discussion of problems as upon the proper means of their solution. So, in the present — by far his most ambitious — work he has been inspired, not only by the lack of any complete presentation of the entire subject, but also by the hope that a comprehensive review of the facts will reveal the necessity for the organization of labor, which he had already advocated as a fundamental principle in a much earlier work.<sup>1</sup> Further, he writes, not for specialists, but for a wide audience.

As to the scope of his work, the author set out to treat primarily of workmen's organizations; and the first part, constituting over two-thirds of the entire volume, is devoted to these. To this he has added a second part on employers' associations — limited, however, to those whose especial object, as indicated by their statutes and rules, concerns their relation to employees; while Part III deals with organizations of both classes in common. His reason for adding these two parts, as explained in the preface (p. vii), is, briefly, that the natural impulse to and need for organization is no more common to the laborer than to the employer, so that an exhaustive survey of the facts which reveal that tendency must include associations of the latter, as well as of the former. Here the author was confronted by the danger of making too bulky a volume for wide popular circulation, if employers' associations were treated exhaustively. The way out of this dilemma he finds in the argument that social well-being demands organization of the two classes, with especial reference to their relations to each other; and so all employers' associations not primarily concerned with that relation may be left out. That there is here a logical error, scarcely made excusable by the author's frank admission of it, is obvious; but he considers it not a dear price to pay for convenience in the size of his volume.

The general arrangement of matter in each part is first by countries and then by organizations, the latter, in some cases, involving

<sup>1</sup> *Die Socialdemocratie und deren Bekämpfung.* (Berlin, 1890.)

classifications with two or three subdivisions. Finally, there is an account of the origin, growth and aims of each association, more or less detailed, according to the availability of materials. There is comparatively little by way of discussion, criticism or general survey of an entire country or class of organizations (especially where secondary sources are not used), aside from quite brief introductory sections and, in some cases, a general statistical survey by way of conclusion. Throughout the work Germany has received much more attention than other countries. Thus, in the first part, concerning workmen's unions, 62 pages are devoted to England; some 20 or 25 each to France, Austria, Switzerland and the United States; about 5 each to Belgium, Holland, Italy, Australia and "other European countries"; while 231 go to Germany; and the proportions in the rest of the book are still more favorable to Germany.

Concerning the sources of his materials, Herr Kulemann lays no claim to originality, wherever the field had been previously studied. In such cases he has freely used the secondary sources, so that a good deal of the work, especially concerning foreign lands (notably England, France, Switzerland and the United States), is practically a recapitulation of other writings. The chapter on England in Part I, for instance, down to the time of the publication of their work, is simply a summary of the Webbs' history. So far as possible, due credit is always given for materials thus obtained. But the author has also contributed considerable new material, by way of bringing down to date sections where secondary sources were used, as well as in the chapter on Germany (except for the social-democratic organizations), in the section concerning "international relations" in Part I, and in most of Parts II and III. The new matter was obtained chiefly by correspondence with officers of organizations and from official reports. Everywhere, it should be noted, subjects are brought close up to date. The book unfortunately contains no general bibliography, though, in connection with the various chapters and sections, brief notes give the chief sources of information.

Taken as a whole, the work can scarcely be called a history in the best modern sense, though full of historical material; nor does the author so denominate it. It reminds one of material for an encyclopædia, perhaps best characterized by the author's own term — *eine Zusammenstellung des Thatachenmaterials*. As such, and for the main facts, it is quite complete in Part I. And, although Parts II and III have suffered not a little from the difficulty — amounting in some cases to practical impossibility — of securing materials, so that they are by

no means exhaustive, they contain a considerable fund of information on largely new ground. As the arrangement of materials on the plan already mentioned has been systematically carried out, and as the book is supplied with a good index and a fairly full table of contents, it is clear that Herr Kulemann has given us a valuable general reference book for facts.

So far as concerns the author's desire to make clear his fundamental principle, regarding the need of organization of labor as a means to social peace, it must be said that, while the facts, left to speak for themselves in the present volume, may contain the demonstration, a single perusal of the work leaves the conviction that his promised second volume is needed to establish definitely that proposition. It is quite possible that a work less extensive as to subject-matter, but more intensive in method, would have been more valuable. An exhaustive and more philosophical study of trade unionism in Germany alone, such as the Webbs have made for England, would very likely be of much greater service to both specialist and layman than the less scientific and more popular compendium of facts for the three kinds of association in all lands, and would have been fully as effective a means of exploiting Herr Kulemann's fundamental idea.

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*Skrifter utgifna af Lorenska Stiftelsen.* No. 13. Material till Bedömande af Hamnarbetarnes i Stockholm Lefnadsförhållanden. Af KNUT A. TENGDAHL. — 103 pp. No. 14. Anteckningar Rörande Arbetarnes Ställning vid Fyra Svenska Grufvor. Af GUSTAF AF GEIJERSTAM. — 134 pp. No. 15. Zur Kenntniss von den Lebens- und Lohnverhältnissen industrieller Arbeiterinnen in Stockholm. Von DR. JOHAN LEFFLER. — xiii, 136 pp. Stockholm, Koersners Boktryckeri-Aktiebolag, 1897.

For American students the economic conditions of Sweden can have a minor interest only. We have, from a practical standpoint, a vital interest in the economic status of those foreign nations which are our actual or potential competitors in the world market; but Sweden can, of course, never hold other than a relatively unimportant place in the industrial world. Nor can we ever look to a country which is industrially so unlike our own for light upon the economic problems which are at present forcing themselves upon us. In the labor question, however, we may find that, even aside from the humani-